TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ABYSSINIA.

The Fortress of Magdala Stormed by the British.

King Theodorus Killed and the Captives Released.

A Battle on Good Friday and Heavy Losses of the Natives.

Thesands of Prisoners, Four Crowns of Gold, Treasures, Jewels and Plate Taken by the Conquerors.

Eketches of Theodorus and His Last Fortress.

ABYSSINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD. Theodorus About to Move Against Napier-The General Warned-March to the Front of Magdala-A Reconnoisance.

OUERN'S HOTEL LONDON, April 26-A. M.

The special correspondent of the HERALD, marching with the advance of General Napier's army towards Magdala, reports by telegramdelayed in transit-dated the 7th inst., that news was received at headquarters from army spies to the effect that King Theodorus intended moving immediately from his works on

General Napier on receipt of this intelligence instantly cro sed the Jiddah river to the plain of Tanta, which he commenced to

Many of the animals employed by the army were lost in crossing a terrible ravine, which is eight miles wide, having a descent of three thousand five hundred feet and an ascent extending four thousand five hundred feet on the other side

The Queen's army having accomplished both , marched over the "King's Road," which is thirty feet wide, onward.

General Napier then halted and reconnoitered the position at Magdala in person.

He saw the king's camps with their intrenched defences, and said they appeared almost impregnable.

General Napier would reach the Beshilo river next day, the 8th of April.

Mr. Rassam, one of the captives, forwarded a letter to General Napier's camp, dated Magdala, the 6th of April, in which he said:-"Beware, the king is moving."

Napier Reaches the Front of the Works-Theodorus Artillery-British Reconnoisance-A Truce, but No Surrender-Gaining a Difficult Position-British Bombardment and --- Magdala Taken and Theodorus Killed-The Prisoners Released-Clittering Plunder.

QUREN'S HOTEL,)
LONDON, April 26-A. M.

Three telegraphic despatches have been received here during the morning from the special correspondent of the HERALD attached to the British army expedition under command of Major General Napier, in Abyssinia.

The first telegram is dated on the banks of the Beshilo river, in the advance towards Theodorus' camp, on the 8th inst., and the second when marching with a party in reconnoisance right in front of Magdala.

The HERALD's correspondent says that to-day (8th inst.) King Theodorus has twenty-eight guns mounted in position outside his works. and mostly in front of his camp, bearing on the English advance.

General Napier has forwarded a letter to the King officially demanding the release of the British captives.

The English army is concentrated on the Beshilo river. The troops have been furnished with scaling ladders, torpedoes and other engines and missiles of assault, and are held in readiness for a sudden attack on the fortress and works of Magdala.

Another special telegram from the HERALD's correspondent is dated before the palatial fortress of Magdala on the 10th of April (Good Friday)

He reports:-The British army has arrived here in front of the King's stronghold. The troops are distant six miles from the fortress. The King's camp is situated on a great height and in full view of the men The

English will assault it very soon. The third telegram from the HERALD's special correspondent is of still later date, being written at Magdala on the 13th of April, and in it he says :- A truce which had been agreed on between General Napier and King Thecdorus terminated at an early hour this morning.

Immediately after its termination the King not having surrendered the captives, Major under cover of an excellent fire from the General Sir Robert Napier placed himself at Armstrong steel guns and eight-inch mortar the head of the First and Second brigades of rocket battery. his army and moved up the hill towards the fortress as far as Shillasse.

This portion of the strong works built was surrandered to Napier by the chiefs in com- himself and the position to the last.

mand after a brisk attack, in which the African troops were defeated. King Theodor observing the English ad-

vance and its first fruits, retreated into the centre of the Magdala works on the plateau, having first planted five of his guns at the base.

When General Napier came in sight with his brigades the King's artillerymen opened on the advance with these guns in presence of Theodorus

The British replied immediately with their twelve-pounder Armstrong guns and seveninch mountain mortar rocket guns, throwing rockets into the place.

After enduring this fire a short time King Theodorus abandoned his guns and still retreating inward, barricaded the sallyports and commenced a fire of musketry from behind his gates and wall defences.

The Abyssinians evincing no signs of surrender, General Napier halted his advance and commenced a bombardment of their works.

The bombardment was continued during a space of three hours. When it terminated the British commander ordered an assault, which was made in fine style.

The King's works were carried after a very vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy. Theodorus lost during the engagement sixty

men killed and two hundred wounded. The English army had fifteen of its rank and file wounded

After the works were completely taken King Theodorus was found dead by the English soldiers on entering the centre of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say he was killed during one of the bat ler; others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortune of the day against him.

The King's body was recognized among the killed and wounded by the British captives when released.

Theodorus' two sons were taken prisoners by Napier, and all the European prisoners held by their deceased father set free.

The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight. the place glowing almost with barbaric

The British troops plundered it at once.

The men found four royal crowns made of solid gold, twenty thousand dollars in silver, thousands of silver plates, several lots of very rich jewels, and numerous other articles of great value.

General Napier takes by his victory the twenty-eight large guns just used against him, five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand shields, such as are used in battle in open field by the Abyssinians; ten thousand spears, and many other articles of war equipment.

The liberated British captives will start for home on the 14th of April.

General Napier's army will reorganize, "fall in," and return to India and England at once

GENERAL NAPIER'S DESPATCHES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Battle on Good Friday-Theodorus feated With Heavy Loss-Surrender of an Important Position-Release of the Can--Magdala Taken by Storm.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,) LONDON, April 26-P. M.

Major General Sir Robert Napier forwards two official despatches to Sir Stafford Northcote, at the India House, from Abyssinia, confirming all the points of the special telegrams to hand for the HERALD.

General Napier's first despatch is without

In it be says that there had been an engagement between the English troops and the army of Theodorus before Magdala on Good Friday (April 10), when the King was defeated with heavy loss to his forces.

On the English side Captain Roberts, of the Fourth regiment of British infantry, was wounded in the arm, with fifteen men of the rank and file.

None of the British were killed.

During the next two days King Theodorus surrendered all the European captives, employ's and artisans held by him, but had not surrendered himself as vanquished in war.

He was allowed a space of twenty-four hours from the 12th of April, in the morning, to decide as to his course.

The King's troops were completely de-

General Napier's second despatch is dated

on the 14th of April. In it he says that King Theodorus' army wa

at that time greatly disheartened in consequence of the severe losses which it had sustained during the operations and action of the 10th of April: that some few chiefs holding commands under the King had surrendered the most formidable position on the approach to Magdala, called Shilasse, and that many thousands of the native soldiers had laid down

King Theodorus then retired into the fortress of Magdala with the troops which remained faithful to his standard.

General Napier ordered an assault on the place, which was made on the 13th of April,

The troops found the ascent to the gates of Magdala to be of a most formidable character. King Theodorus was killed inside, defending

The General reports the loss of the British as small, and that the Queen's army will set out on its return to-morrow, April 14.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Reports from Napier in Magdala-Theor Losses Counted by Thousands-Great Numbers of His Men Slain-The Liberated Cantives En Route for Home.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. LONDON, April 26-P. M. Still later advices from Abyssinia, dated at

Zoula on the 18th of April, have been received The very latest reports had at that point from the scene of action in Magdala represent that fourteen thousand native troops had laid

down their arms to Napier, and that Theodorus had five hundred soldiers killed and fifteen hundred wounded in the late engagement.

Advices from Napler's Headquarters, in Magdala, without date, are also to hand.

They state that the Europeans lately held captive there, numbering sixty souls, including men, women and children, were already on the route to Zoula for home, and that the entire force of Theodorus' army had been either killed, wounded or captured.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

A Severe Battle-British Victory-The Captives Released.

LONDON, Sunday Evening, April 26, 1888. Despatches have just been received from Abyssinia which give the following highly important and gratifying intelligence:-

· A battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala between the British troops commanded by Gene ral Napier and the Abyssinian forces, under the command of their King in person. The latter were defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

On the Monday following, all his preparations baying been completed, General Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel wer carried by storm. King Theadorus was slain, a large number of his warriors were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and the entire capital remained in

The loss of the British in killed and wounded was All the British captives were found in the city alive

and well and were set free. General Napier's instant return to the sea coast is

SKETCH OF THEODORE, KING OF ABYSSINIA.

porn about 1820, in the province of Kwara, which is situated to the west of Lake Tzana, and of which his uncle was governor. His mother was, according to some, of low extraction; but, according to others, she was of good birth, and could even trace her descent from the Queen of Sheba, the orthodox a cestress of Abyssinian royalty. Kassa, for such is the Emperor's real name, soon distinguished himself by his bravery and talent for war, and on the death f his uncle he acquired the government of the province of Kwara. He soon enlarged his dominion by the conquest of adjacent provinces, and at length, feated Ali Ras, of Amhara, whose daughter he had previously married, and effected the conquest of that province. The element of religion, which is so singu-larly blended in Theodorus' character, is shown by the prayer which he publicly offered up after his vic-tory, and which is as follows:—"I praise thee, ness to a poor sinner like me. Whom Thou humblest is humbled, and whom Thou exaltest is exalted. Thine is the power and glory, for ever and

Being now installed at Gondar as Ras of Amhara, a rank which carried with it the nominal allegiance of the whole of Alyssinia, Kassa sent to claim tri-bute from Oubie, Prince of Tigré. This being refused, he marched with an army against him, and, having defeated him in the battle of Deraskie, he had him self crowned as Negus Theodorus, or King of Kings dorus appears to have been made in consequence of an ancient prophecy that an Emperor of that name would raise the kingdom of Abyssinia to an unpre-cedented pitch of greatness. He then attacked the nedan tribe between Ambai

would raise the kingdom of Abyssinia to an unprecedented pitch of greatness. He then attacked the
Wollo Gallas, a Mahomedan tribe between Amhara
and shoa, and defeated them in a battle, in which
their King, Adara isile, was slain.

Theodorus had thus made himself master of the
whole of Abyssinia with the exception of Shoa,
which had long been virtually an independent state.
Against this kingdom he now directed his arms, and
soon succeeded in completely subjugating it, thus
reuniting under his sway the whole of the
80 long disunded provinces of Abyssinia. His
next project was to drive the the Turks from
their possessions on the coast, and thus to acquire
for Abyssinia an outlet on the Red Sca—an advantage which that country had not possessed since Massovah was taken by the Turks in the sixteenth century. This, however, he was never in a position to
attempt. His conquered provinces revolted, and the
cruel element in his character which soon developed
itself so aliemated his subjects that they gradually
fell away from him until now he seems to hold little
territory beyond that in the immediate neighborhood
of Debra Tabor which he has made his capital.
Theodorus appears to be a man of great talent,
courage and energy, with a singular power of cousmand over others. Mr. Dufton, who saw him in
1863, thus describes him:—"His appearance was that
of a man about forty-five, of middling stature, and
possessed of a well knit, but not over powerful frame,
conveying more the idea of being tough and wiry
than of a strong physical development. His complextion is dark, approaching to black, but he has nothing
of the negro about him. His features are altogether
those of a European. His head is well formed, and
his hair is arranged in large plaits extending back
from the forchead. His forchead is high and tends
to be prominent. His eye is black, full of fire, quick
and piercing. His nose has a little of the Roman
about it, being slightly arched and pointed. His
mouth is perfect, and the smith, during the
conversation c He has very little mustache or beard. His manner is peculiarly pleasant, gracious, and even polite, and his general expression, even when his features were at rest, was one of intelligence and benevolence. On the whole, the physiognomist could find no trace of flerce passion save in the lightning glance of his eyes. I watched for the keen shot of light coming from them at times; and reflected upon what he could be capable of, but they did not strike me as treacherous eyes. I feit that he could act savagely under irritation." He adds in a note, "I here take occasion to remark that, though Theodorus consumes a vast quantity of arracky, he is no drunkard; that is. I have never heard of him being overcome with drink. He atways stops at a certain point."

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABYSSINIAN STRONG-HOLD.

Stendard, in an account of his journey from Chankar to Magdaia, in 1802, thus describes the scene of the stronghold of the Abyssinian king and its sur-

the stronghold of the Abyssiman king and its surroundings:

On the 14th of March we ascended a steep, stony path to Magoala. A mere chance and the strength of my mule here saved me from a fall down the precipiee. On reaching the lower terrace of the mountain we found ourselves on a small plateau, above which rises perpendicilarly on the highest terraces the fortress proper. We now rode in the midst of rocks. This is the advanced fortress, for the citade, if I may be permitted to use that term, rises further south on the same plateau. On that part of the plateau which lies between the advanced fortress and the Amba, serving as citadel, there are a few houses called islangle. This portion, however, also forms part of the fortress, and it can be defended easily as it rises on most points perpendicularly from the valley to a height of six to eight hundred feet. The advance northern Amba is not as high as the main fortress which commands it as well as the plateau. The main fortress rises several hundred lect above the plateau of Islam-gie, and on that side there are some inconsiderable works in masonry to fill up some gaps which mighiposibly be escaladed. A few other points are dended by abatis, but for the rest it is a fortress by nature. As we were not permitted to pass the main Amba we were not able to reach the principal road leading to Tanta. We descended a narrow, almost perpendicularly path, on the eastern side of the Amba, for several hundred feet, to the spure of the mountain, and thence by less steep paths down to the bottom of the Wore Haimant valley, which is about 1,600 feet below the plateau of the fortress. I do not think a European mule could have got down to the

valley we found some water in a hole of the dry bed of the river, and there we rested for some time. The ascent to Tanta on the other side of the valley though fatiguing owing to the stony path, was mere child's play compared to the deacent from Magdala.

Tanta is not a village, but a fortified plateau, forming part of the fortress, on which a number of huts have been erected for stores, &c. In front of us, beyond the valley of Woro Haimanot, we had the entire fortress of Magdala, commanded by the guns of Tanta. It ascends precipitously from the valley, and a narrow rocky ridge connects it towards the southwest with the plateau of Tanta. This ridge bounds the Woro Haimanot valley on the south, and the main road between the principal Amba of Magdala and Tantala leads along it. Towards the north we saw the Amba Kuahit, beyond the Beshilo. Tanta is a plateau, which rises in several terraces. The few accessible spots are defended by masonry walls, with the exception of two, and these also can be rendered inaccessible in a short time. It forms part of the fortress of Magdala, and being several hundred feet higher it commands it. On the south it is connected with a large plateau, extending south and southwest, and a broad ditch separates this plateau from Tanta. This ditch is generally filled with earth; but in time of danger it is cleared out. At this spot the plateau is hardly two faundred paces wide. Short grass covers the plateau, and there are some shrubson the hills rising on its edges. Therocky precipices consist of phonolite and tracky ic; there are veins of pitch stones, sometimes taken to be mineral coal. A large church has been excavated in the rocks of one of the hills. In its subterrancan passages there were kept at the time of our slay about one hundred cows. The magazines stand on the western edge of the plateau, opposite Magdala. They contained about 6.50 ardeb of corn, furnished in the course of this year by the tributary Gallas.

FRANCE.

The Fleet in Japan to be Reinforced-Ameri

caus Expected at Havre.
PARIS, April 26, 1868. In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan, and the outrage committed there on French seamen, the French fleet in the Japanese waters is to be augmented, and orders to that effect have been issue

Many American naval officers are expected to be present at the opening of the International Marine Exhibition at Havre.

RUSSIA

A New Minister to Paris. LONDON, April 26, 1868.

The Count de Stackelburg, the present minister of Russia at Vienna, has been appointed to succeed the Baron de Budberg as Russian ambassador at Paris

AUSTRALIA.

Prince Alfred Recovering.

LONDON, April 26, 1868. A despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, dated March 31, states that Prince Alired was recovering from the effects of his wound.

GEORGIA.

The Election-Radical Majorities in Savan unh and Chatham and Scriven Countles.

SAVANNAH, April 26, 1868. Of the election in this city the count at twelve o'clock last night was as follows:-Several disturbances occurred last night and night before. Policemen were fired upon and numerous arrests were made.

Radical Majorities in Richmond and Burk Counties.

AUG"STA, April 26, 1868. Richmond and Burke counties will give Bullock and the constitution from three thousand to four thousand majority. The radicals claim the district by ten thousand majority.

Probable Democratic Legislature.

ATLANTA, April 26, 1868. No report whatever of the Georgia election c e strictly official until the result is announced from General Meade's headquarters. Nevertheless, sem General Meade's headquarters. Nevertheless, semiordicial statements from thirty-four counties, consiorderial statements from thirty-four counties, consiorderial statements from thirty-four counties, consiorderial statements, constitution 8,000, agains,
5,000. Gordon's majority in Chattanooga is 30
Gwinnett, 400; Floyd, 600; De Kalb, 700; Cobb, 830,
Bullock's majority in Bryan is 300; Baidwin, 300
Bullock's majority in Bryan is 300; Baidwin, 300
Bullock's majority in Bryan is 300; Chatham, 1,500. Other returns an
reliable information give Bullock and the constitution majorities in Hancock, 600; Columbia, 1,000
Richmond and Burke together, 3,000. The
counties on the line of the Athanta an
Rome Railroad went largely for Gordon tion majorities in Hancock, 600; Columbia, 1,000; Richmond and Burke together, 3,000. The counties on the line of the Atlanta and Rome Railroad went largely for Gordon; on the line of the Atlanta and Augusta largely for Bullock. Full official returns cannot be in before Friday. Competent judges estimate that the constitution will be carried by at least 7,402 and Bullock elected by 5,000 majority. The Legislature will probably be democratic, if the parties elected are

KENTUCKY.

The Confederate Dead at Louisville-Bloom

gart, the Alleged Embezzler. LOUISVILLE, April 26, 1868 The ceremony of demating the graves of the Confederate dead occurred at Cane Hill Cemetery vesterday. The weather was quite inclement, but notwithstanding several hundred persons were

Joseph Bloomgart, who embezzled \$12,000 from the Joseph Bloomgart, who embezzled \$12,000 from the government here some time ago, returned yesterday from New York under arrest and was brought before United States Commissioner Ballard. Bloomgart waived an examination, and in default of \$15,000 ball was committed to juil to answer the charge of embezzlement.

MISSOURI

List of Insurance Losses by the St. Louis Fire.

* ST. LOUIS, APTH 36,	1868.
The list of insurances of losses caused by t	he ex-
tensive fire here on Thursday last was incorrec-	· The
	. The
following is the amended list:-	
Corn Exchange, New York	\$5,000
Home, of New Haven	5,000
Buckeye Mutual, of Cincinnati	2,500
Eureka, of Cincinnati	5,000
Queen, of Liverpool and London	5,000
Security, of New York	5,000
Firemen's, of New York	
Boatmen's Fire and Marine, of Cincinnati	5,000
	5,000
Putnam, of Hartford	5,000
North British and Mercantile, of New York	
State Fire, of Cleveland	5,000
Phoenix, of St. Louis	2,500
Howard, of New York	2,500
Phoenix, of Brooklyn	5,000
North American, of Hartford	5,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Ætne, of Hartford	6,000
Merchante', of Cincinnati	5,000
North American, of Philadelphia	2,000
Traver americant or a manage burgarit street treet	D, (11/1)
Total	105 BOO
	Los tour

NEW YORK.

The Baker Extradition Case at Buffulo. BUFFALO, April 25, 1868.

The extradition case of Charles H. Baker, o pecial mandate of the President of the United tates, at the application of the British minis er at Washington on behalf of the dian authorities, was again before the United States Commissioner, Gordam, for examination this afternoon. Documentary evidence was intro-duced, witnesses examined and the case postponed until Wednesday next. Great interest is manifested in the case, as it is thought if the prisoner is remand-ed to British authorities some developments will be made in reference to the robbing of the Royal insur-

Opening of Canal Navigation. ALBANY, April 26, 1868.

Capal navigation opens under favorable auspices the weather being pleasant and the canal at this end being in fair condition. All the loaded boats which were frozen in last fail between this city and sole-needed will reach the river.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKER -- LONDON, April 26 -- 111 iois Central shares were stronger after the close of he regular market last evening, and were last quote PRANEFORT BOURSE. FRANEFORT, April

Chied States five twenty bonds are quoted to day at 161, for the issue of 1862. HAVER COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 26.—The nominal quotations of cotton.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Presie ency. A PREDICTION ABOUT THE DENS. Argus (democratic), sends to that paper a conjecture or President in the Democratic Convention which was

York in July next, as follows :-Total...... 105 Total.....

Mr. Pendleton may get the votes of Tennessee at Missouri, but even with those he will not enter the convention with a majority. To secure a nomin tion he must get votes from the Southern States, the Atlantic or Eastern States are not favorable to have

'policy.''
The Toledo Blade (radical) thinks that a war demo crat, piedged to sustain the national credit by his veto, if necessary, might carry New York, but would not get the vote of naif his party in Ohio. "A copper-nead, pledged to repudiation, would foll a heavy democratic vote in Indiana, but would never carry Pennsylvania. A twaddier, piedged to nothing, would carry neither."

The Newburyner (Mean)

Pennsylvania. A twadder, piedged to nothing, would carry neither."

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herala (independent) intimates that General Hancock will do as a democratic candilate for President if the object be merely to keep the party from tumbling to pieces; but if there is any thought of a democratic President some other candidate should be selected.

The Macon (Ga.) Pelegraph urges the nomination of General W. S. Hancock as the conservative candidate for President. The New Orleans Picayune says:—"The Telegraph has always been among the most influential of the political press of the State, and, in this instance, we have no doubt, it reflects the wishes of every true Georgian." Alluding to the movement now being made in Washington to secure General itancock's nomination, the Telegraph says:—"We wish it success, believing that not only the best interests but the salvation of the government demand it, Push on the column! Hancock and Adams John Quincy) would distance any ticket that can be brought into the field against them."

The conservatives of Tennessee are for Andrew Johnson as the democratic candidate for the Presideacy. They think him much more available than Mr. Pendieton.

The New Haven Palladium—radical—April 22, expresses the endocratic Charles Fernels Adams

Mr. Pendieton.

The New Haven Palladium—radical—April 22.
expresses the opinion that Charles Francis Adams,
Minister to England, will ultimately be the demooratic compromise candidate.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE. Speaker Colfax writes to a New Jersey gentle man, who had apprised him of the favorable feeling entertained toward him for the Vice Presidency in

that State;—
At Chicago the first question—above—all others should be as to who would cest aircogine the Grant ticket in the doubtful States—the real battle tied. If that selects another I shall say Amen with all my heart, for with me all personal on-sherations are subordinated to the success of the cause we love, and we must save the country from that last canantly of all, democratic and received rule. It I should be nominated I should regard it as a high honor, because conferred despite locality, and should be expectally proud of the vote of New Jersey, because it is the home of my ancestry.

Rev. Dr. Breck nridge, of Kentucky, is outspoken in favor of General Grant for the Presidency, not because he thinks Grant is especially available cause he esteems him "the littest man for n America."
The Alabama Republican nominates for President almon P. Chase, for Vice President Richard Bus

The San Francisco Times (republican, March 21), although not precisely hostile to Cofax, Wate, or any other Western republican as their candidate for Vice President, suggests that as Grant comes from the West, it were better to select for the second name on his ticket that of some Eastern or Middle State man, either Fenton, Curtin, Buckingham, &c.

CHASE AS AN INDEPENDENT NOMINER. Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle (radical), April 21, says:—"The possible nomination of Chief Justice Chase on an independent ticket might cause the defection of a large portion of the republican voters of the country, who, disgusted with party squabb and betrayal, would raily gladly to the standard of the independent nominee rather than risk betrayal again at the hands of supposed friends. Should this occur, with a third candidate in the field supported by the democracy, General Grant would not have an easy road to the White House."

Virginia.

Virginia. In Caroline county, a meeting nominate Hawxhurst for Governor, and one white and one black member of the Legislature. In Hanover county, Wm. Jarvis is nominated for Congress, and one black and one white man for the Legislature.

Several negroes have declared themselves candidates for Congress in Virginia. Dr. Bayne, in the Norfolk district, Jones, in the Richmond district, and Norfon, in the Williamsburg district, are candidates.

THE SPEAKERSHIP, UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP, ETC. The New Haven Polladium, April 22, says:-No candidates for the Speakership have appeared except Messrs. Minor, Averill and Ives. Governor Minor, it seems, does not want it, and will not probably appear before the cancus as a candidate, the other two Mr. Ives' name seems to be spoken with the most favor, and, as it now appears, the Referring to the nomination of Mr. O. H. Platt for Senator the Waterbury American says:—Mr. Platt is altogether too good a man at the head of the Re-publican State Committee for us to give him up at

Political Miscellany. The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat produces the fo owing classical political obituary:-

sical political obituary:—

senatus, stanton et Grant.

Objerni 188.

Hie jacel Senatus,
Studitis inflatus,
Amore Æthlopi
Aique odio Austri,
Hie Stanton et Jacet,
Cum quo Granfi placet.
Li olin facere,
Sis demum jacere.
Omnes incipientes,
Guideni dindensia.
Et patria amore.
Card sunt a sartore.
A faio Johannis,
Et nunc, in inulis annis
Perfidi et audacca,
Preditora mendaces,

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, April 21, says:-"Gen eral Mearle does not deny having expressed a preference for the election of Gordon. He will not dony it because we have the information from such a sou which makes it morally certain that he did say that

The Conservative Executive Committee of Alabams have called a convention of white people of all political parties in the State, to meet in Montgomery on the 3d June next, for the purpose of taking measure ures to sustain and co-operate with the national democracy of the Union in the approaching election for President and Vice President of the United States

Captain J. B. Dexter (democrat) and Colonel W. E. field, both claim to have been elected to that office at the recent election. The contest was settled by both resigning. The contest is to be made again on the 2d of May, when it is expected the best man will win. The Chicago Republican (radical) arcribes the de-teat of their party at the late municipal election in that city to "local squabbles, sore heads, boiters and

apathy." Quite enough.

A colored man, writing to the Albany (Ga.) News. says:- I for one, am determined to vote for true Southern men-men that I know and whom I have never yet been afraid to trust. I don't know the Yankees and I don't like the Southern men that are on the radical side.

on the radical side.

A CHASE AFTER WIFE AND CRILDREN.—A few days ago Captain Petersen (commander of an ocean steamer) arrived in this city in search of his family. His wife had left her home in Hamburg, Germany, last year, taking with hor their two children, and came to lows. She, with her steer, has been living in the house of a man named Hensen, some miles back in the country, and with whom, it is said, she has considered as his wafe. Captain Petersen secured the services of Marabal Henie, who paid the parties a visit last Tuesday. The arrival of the husband had been heard of, and when the Marshal presented himself he found only Hensen and the sister of Mrs. Petersen. Henle had a photograph of the runaway wife, and, there being some resemblance between the sisters, asked the one hefore him if she were Mrs. Petersen. Then he produced the photograph and saked if she knew the original. This was denied; but when she was told that in such case she must go along with him the real culput appeared. The children being demarded all three declared they knew, nothing of tagm. Henle gave them five minutes in which to produce the boy and girl, failing in which he assured them that he would take them git to inl. This had the desired effect, and the children were brought to. When Captain Petersen prepared to refurn with his children their mother begged so hard to go with him—not as his wife, but to be wear her offspring—that he consented and paid her way back. The wages of her sin is worse that feath.—Lyons those

THE NATIONAL GAME.

That "ethereal mildness" which is generally supposed to abound just about this time of the year h ot yet made its appearance in this vicinity, and the ball-playing season is consequently put back; but extra time is given in which to make arrangements for the season-when it does open, and individuals and clubs have more enlarged opportunities for making their combinations and laying out their plans for the coming campaign. The clubs all through the country have waited and prayed for the asso-

ciation book to see what they should do in order to he "P within the pate of the law, but it has not been from, and those who have been sensible have procure 'a "Guide," and have found all that they desire go "rally to know, and more than the association book ould teach them.

The preparate and to be offered, give promise that the season will be one of the most brilliant and most pleasant in the annals a the game. The New York State Association is grow, ing rapidly, and will, no doubt, ere the close of the sea, son be such as to carry out the denomination of the State of New York and be the Empire Association of the a tion. This, py the way, calls to mind the fact that the Empire Church of this city—an organization which is a chedit to the fra-

way, calls to mind the fact that the Empire Caub of this city—an organization which is a ch. dit to the fraternity, and which numbers among its in. There were with whom it is a pleasure and an honor to associate—will open play this afternoon at Holok, h. I. Ye mutuals of this city have concluded to play when they did last year, and as stories of malicious dasigns and doings on the part of persons interested in the business were freely circulated, but one side of the stories was heard or known. The other side is a direct and honorable refutation of the allegations and insinuations which have gone abroad and the Mutuals ready, no doubt, to make the amende homorable where injustice had unwittingly been done, have made the final resolve alluded to above. This will be nailed with pleasure by many of the friends of the game in this city because of the accommodation and convenience of access which the selected locality aff rds.

The first Vice President of the New York State Association, Mr. O. P. Moore, of Niagara Falls, promised to push the interests of the ass chaion in the western portion of the State, and that he has endeavored to keep his promise is already apparent. He has, together with the executive commutate of the Niagara Falls Club, made arrangements for a grand tournament to commence on the th of June and continue two weeks. For this he has arrangements for a sories of international games between the lealing clubs of the States, many of which will be present at the tournament, and the O-nadian clubs which already comprise many excellent base ballists. He has made but one mistake, which, although it cannot damage the enjoyment of the sports prepared, has created quite a laugh among the knowing ones, who recognize in the published programme evidences of the fact that he has fallen into the clutches of some unprincipled individuals, who have not hesitated to use his arrangements for adventising themselves and to make capital by advertising themselves and to make capital by advertising themselves and to make

ship. It may appear somewhat anomalous to a queen "he," but we live in strange times, and siyle a queen "he," but we live in strange times, and the ap, areat incongruity can be readily understood. He latends to throw into the championship field among the rival gods of the base ball Olympus a gold ball (egulation size and weight), and those holding the leading positions in that abode will contend for the possession of the prize, which the goddess of vicery will be sow on the one proving to be most valiant and successful in the arguments. It is to be all will not prove to be a second "apple of discord," and that the "ballists" will show themselves to be better behaved than the ladles to whom the apple of legendary fame was thrown. In addition to the gold ball he promises to give to the interpal payers who excel, each in his own proper position, a handsome gold medal.

These inducements and the excursions planned hither and thither by leading organizations will give scale to the times and a new impetus to the sport.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

erican Steam Packet Company's steamship Sax onia, which left New York on the 14th inst., arrived off this port between three and six o'clock this after noon, and, after transferring her London passengers, malis and packages salled for Hamburg.

SHOOTING APPRAY IN ILLINOIS.-Two men in Philip Grass had an altercation, during which Calhoun shot Grass through the arm. On Monday, the 13th inst, the shop of Caihoun was set on fire, and a colored man by the name of Bunch aroused Calhoun and told him his shop was on fire. Caihoun got ap and quickly started to the burning shop, when seven shots were fired at him, three of which took effect, killing him instantly.

RUSE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT .-- AD ACCOUNT WO published last February in the Lawrence, Kanana papers of a man in that city having been knocked down and robbed of everything, including his cloth-ing. A charatable family clothed and fed the sufferer, and sent him on his way rejoicing. Some time subsequently, the wind having blown a large pile of weeds out of the road near the house of this family, a suit of striped ciothing was discovered, proving the stranger to have been a convict making his

SAD AFFAIR.—While two boys, brothers, one aged eight and the other ten years, sons of James O'Brien, of Geneva, Kane county, ill., were playing soldier, they got a gun that was in the house, when the younger said to the older, "Shoot at me." The older one having the gun in his hands, and not knowing that it was loaded, took atm and pulled the trigger, the entire charge of shot entering the little boy's body and killing him instantly.

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plaint; employed two physicians for two month ienest. I then pulled of my useless plasters and tr COTTS PAIN PAINT. Two applications last curred me. I have worked hard ever since, If you come and see me.

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